Cover, Contents, Preface

1985 Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research
Reports by Grant-in-Aid for Overseas Scientific Survey

Kyoto University Overseas Research Reports of New World Monkeys V

Kyoto University Primate Research Institute
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   Phylogenetic Studies of South American Monkeys
3. Head Investigator
   1984: Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Associate Professor, Yasuo NOGAMI
   1985: Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Associate Professor, Yasuo NOGAMI
4. Cooperative Investigators
   Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Associate, Takeshi SETOGUCHI
   Dokkyo University, School of Medicine, Instructor, Nobuo SHIGEHARA
   Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Associate, Mitsuru MINEZAWA
   Osaka City University, School of Medicine, Associate, Masashi HARADA
   Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Research Assistant, Keiji TAKEMURA
   Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Research Assistant, Masahito NATORI
5. Finance
   1984: 12,200,000 yen (Overseas Survey)
   1985: 2,100,000 yen (Summary)
6. Results
   Results of reserch are referred to following papers in this volume.
7. References

   (1) Nogami, Yasuo & Natori, Masahito: Fine Structure of the Dental Enamel in the Family Callitrichidae (Ceboidea, Primates). *Primates* (in press).
   (2) Setoguchi, Takeshi: On the Validity of Molecular Clocks—Paleontological View— *Kagaku*, Vol. 54, pp. 301–307, 1984.
   (3) Setoguchi, Takeshi: Is There a Constant Rate of Molecular Substitution?—A Critical Reappraisal of the Molecular Clock—*J. Anthrop. Soc. Nippon*, Vol. 93, pp. 287–301, 1985.
   (4) Setoguchi, Takeshi: *Kondous laventicus*, a New Ceboid Primate from the Miocene of the La Venta, Colombia, South America. *Folia Primatol.*, Vol. 44, pp. 96–101, 1985.
   (5) Setoguchi, Takeshi & Rosenberger, Alfred L.: Some New Ceboid Primates from the La Venta, Miocene of Colombia. *Memorias: VI Congreso Latinoamericano de Geologia*, Tomo I, pp. 287–298, 1985.
   (6) Setoguchi, Takeshi & Rosenberger, Alfred L.: Miocene Marmosets: First Fossil Evidence. *Intl. J. Primatol.*, Vol. 6, pp. 615–625, 1985.
   (7) Setoguchi, Takeshi: On the Validity of the Nei's Formula as a Molecular Clock. *J. Anthrop. Soc. Nippon* (in press).
   (8) Setoguchi, Takeshi: Is the Rate of Molecular Substitution Constant? *Kagaku* (in press).
   (9) Setoguchi, Takeshi: Reappraisal of Molecular Clock. Primate Research (in press).
   (10) Setoguchi, Takeshi & Rosenberger, Alfred L.: Some New Ceboid Monkeys from the Miocene of Colombia. *J. Vert. Paleont.* (in press).
   (11) Minezawa, Mitsuru: Systematics and Speciation of Living New World Monkeys. Primate Research (in press).

PREFACE

I am very pleased that Kyoto University Overseas Research Reports of New World Monkeys are published here. This report constitutes of the results of Kyoto University Overseas Research of New World Monkeys operated in the field season of 1984. All the financial support needed was generously given by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture of the Japanese Government.

The primatological researches in South America by Japanese scientists have been conducted since 1971. The Japan Monkey Centre organized the first expedition along the upper course of the Amazon River in 1971 under the auspices of the Japanese Government, and continued to send expeditions in 1973 and 1975 as well. Primate Research Institute of Kyoto University decided to succeed the works of the Japan Monkey Centre and commenced to research in South America with three major purposes. The first one is just the continuation of the Japan Monkey Centre's program on ecological and sociological studies. The second one is a paleontological program and the third one is a genetical program. These second and third programs are new ones and by these works the phylogenetical history of platyrrhines was tried to trace.

Kyoto University has sent primatological expeditions to South America six times already, including the preliminary research in the fiscal year of 1976. In 1977, the first large-scaled expedition was organized and made researches on both extinct and extant New World monkeys in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil. In 1979, the second expedition was sent to Colombia and Bolivia. In that season, we succeeded in discovering the upper dentition of *Stirtonia tatacoensis* of which lower dentition has solely been known in the La Venta badlands of Colombia. In the field season of 1981, geological work in the area where *Stirtonia* was obtained became the most important project for that year's research program.

In the field season of 1982, the phylogenetic studies of South American monkeys were more emphasized than in the proceeding years. The paleontological and geological works were continued in Colombia and the works were extended in Bolivia as well. The genetic analyses of South American monkeys were also conducted. Especially in Bolivia, blood samples were collected from more than 500 individuals of six genera of *Saimiri*, *Aotus*, *Callicebus*, *Alouatta*, *Cebus* and *Saguinus*.

The research program in the field season of 1984 is just the continuation of the program in 1982. The paleontological works were continued in Colombia and Bolivia, and the genetic studies were conducted in Bolivia. The results of these works are published here. More importantly, the comparative morphological studies of dentition in the Callitrichidae were extensively pursued by Masahito Natori in Brazil. Natori's work has been completed and it has been submitted to the graduate faculty of Kyoto University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Science. It was approved already. His results will be published separately in a refereed journal of international scope.

In the previous report (Kyoto University Overseas Research Reports of New World Monkeys, IV, 1984), the results of fission track dating of two volcanic ashes deposited in Salla area in Bolivia as 54.0 Ma and 52.0 Ma were presented. These data suggested that the extinct vertebrate fauna found in the Salla deposits is of the early Eocene in age. Because these results are not consistent with the current concept that the vertebrate fauna is of the early

Oligocene or even younger, the re-examination of the fission track dating was made. The new fission track dates are all about 25 Ma. These results are also published here.

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CONTENTS